

Flexible container made of film material and filling method for filling such a container  
with a fluid substance

(45)

The invention relates to a flexible container made of film material for containing a  
5 fluid substance comprising a fill opening and a partitioning means along which a first  
container wall part is placed against a second container wall part, the partitioning means  
dividing the container in a first and a second compartment, and to a filling method for  
filling such a container.

A flexible container for containing carbonated drinks, such as beer, is disclosed in  
10 Netherlands Patent Application no. 1 009 654, filed on 15 July 1998 in the name of the  
Applicant. The known flexible container, or bag, is made of film material and is provided  
with a dispenser tube located between the front and back layers of film and a plastic filler cap  
connected to said dispenser tube. After the flexible container has been introduced in the  
rolled-up state into a relatively rigid outer container, the drink, such as, for example, beer, can  
15 be introduced into the flexible container via the filler cap. The flexible container unfolds until  
it is in contact with the inside wall of the rigid container. After filling, a dispensing line can  
be connected to the filler cap by the user (consumer) and the drink can be dispensed from the  
bag by applying an overpressure within the rigid container.

To prevent the bag filled with drink being damaged during use or transport it is  
20 important that when it is completely filled this bag is in close contact with the inside wall of  
the rigid container. It has been found when filling the bag that, under the influence of gravity,  
the lowest parts of the bag fill more rapidly than other parts and become trapped prematurely  
in contact with the inside wall of the rigid container. As a result the bag is not able to unfold  
25 in the desired uniform manner and high stresses can be generated. This can be problematical  
in particular in the area where the bag is attached to the filler cap if the bag is filled in the  
upright position, in which case the highest point is formed by the filler cap. Furthermore, as a  
result of the non-uniform unfolding of the bag, shut-off areas can form, as a result of which  
the bag is not completely filled.

From WO97/34794 a flexible container according to the preamble of claim 1 is known  
30 in which a controlled unfolding of the flexible inner container and complete filling of the  
rigid outer container by the inner flexible bag is achieved by use of sealing of two corner  
parts forming lugs which upon filling conform to the parallelepipedum-shaped rigid outer  
container. In addition, especial folding pattern using a tube-shaped cover, which slights of the

folded inner container upon filing causes a gradual unfolding and proper filling of the parallelepipedum-shaped outer container. By permanently sealing of parts of the flexible inner container, useful container material is lost. Furthermore, a very complex folding pattern is required including additional sleeve material for proper unfolding of the known flexible 5 inner container.

It is therefore an aim of the present invention to provide a flexible container or bag and a method for the filling thereof with which uniform filling is possible without parts of the bag prematurely becoming trapped between the walls of the rigid outer container.

A further aim of the present invention is to provide a bag with which a high fill rate can 10 be achieved and with which it can be easily established while filling whether the filling process meets predetermined quality requirements.

To this end the flexible container according to the invention is characterised in that the partitioning means comprises a restraining member which maintains a substantially fluid tight separation of the first and second compartment until a predetermined pressure is 15 achieved in the first compartment, at which predetermined pressure the restraining member is released by the fill pressure for placing the first and second compartment in fluid communication.

As a result of dividing the flexible container into sub-compartments it is possible to achieve successive controlled and localised filling of each compartment and, consequently, 20 uniform film distribution. With this arrangement the shape which the bag assumes during filling is no longer determined exclusively by gravity. After the first compartment, that, for example, can comprise a central cylindrical volume, has been filled, a pressure is built up therein such that the film storage means are released. As a result the access to the second compartment is opened up, so that this compartment is then able to fill with drink. It has been 25 found that using the bag according to the present invention uniform filling of the bag can be obtained at high fill rates, whilst at the same time uniform contact of the filled bag with the wall of the rigid, outer container can be obtained. As a result the bag is adequately supported during use and transport and the risk of damage is reduced.

In this application "fluid substance" means a substance with which a certain degree of 30 flow is possible, such as a fluid, a paste or a granulate. The fluid can comprise a drink, for example a carbonated drink, such as beer. In this case a pressure of approximately 1 bar prevails in the bag during filling and a pressure of approximately 2 bar prevails in the rigid container. The paste can be a food product, such as tomato puree, or any other paste.

According to one variant of the present invention the restraining member can be formed by closure lines in the film material, such as, for example, fold lines or join lines along which the front and back film layers of the bag are joined to one another. According to another variant the restraining member is acting on a part of the container that has been tucked inside 5 itself from an upper end or lower end or from the longitudinal edges.

In one embodiment which is to be preferred the restraining member comprise closure lines which essentially extend from the top to the bottom of the container, along which closure lines a front film layer of the container is essentially sealed in contact with the back film layer of the container. The closure lines can be formed by gluing or sealing the film 10 layers, but are preferably formed in that the container has been folded double along the closure lines, a first layer of the film material folded double being attached via means offering resistance to a second layer of the film material folded double. The means offering resistance can be formed by adhesive between the folded film layers, sealing of the film layers or by 15 adhesive tape. During filling the means offering resistance give way and controlled unfolding of the bag takes place, without contact with the wall and without accumulation of the fluid substance in the lower part of the bag, so that a uniform distribution of the film over the wall of the outer, rigid container will be obtained.

As a result of the controlled unfolding of the flexible container, not only are high fill 20 rates (12 litres per minute or higher) obtained when filling the flexible container, but it is also possible to sample the fill pressure and/or flow rate during filling, for example with the aid of a computer, the fill pressure and/or flow rate changing when one sub-compartment unfolds. By detecting a change in the fill pressure and/or flow rate it can be ascertained with certainty that all sub-compartments of the flexible container have unfolded, this enabling simple 25 quality monitoring.

A few embodiments of a flexible container and a filling method according to the present invention will be explained in more detail with reference to the appended drawing. In the drawing:

Figure 1 shows a longitudinal section of a bag according to the present invention provided with a filler cap, accommodated in a relatively rigid outer container;

30 Figure 2 shows a detail of the filler cap attached to the bag during the filling process;

Figures 3 - 6 show various stages in the folding of a bag according to the invention;

Figures 7 and 8 show side views of two alternative embodiments of restraining members according to the present invention incorporating folding, respectively, an upper end

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and a lower end of the bag inwards;

Figure 9 shows a diagrammatic plan view of a restraining member incorporating folding the longitudinal sides of the bag inwards; and

Figure 10 shows a graph of the flow rate of the fluid (beer) when filling.

5 Figure 1 shows an assembly 1 of a relatively rigid outer container 2 with a flexible container, or bag, 3 accommodated therein. The bag 3 is fixed in a sealed manner at an upper end to a fixing lip 4 which forms part of a plastic filler cap 5. The filler cap 5 is attached to a neck 7 of the rigid outer container 2 via an annular shoulder 6 such that it is clamped. The filler cap 5 is further connected to a dispenser tube 8 which extends into the flexible bag 3 to prevent the front and back walls coming into contact with one another. A fill opening 9 in the filler cap 5 is closed off. The fill opening 9 is made in the end of a shut-off valve 10 resiliently accommodated in the filler cap 5. The fill opening 9 is exposed by placing a filler tube 12 from a filling installation on the shut-off valve 10 and pushing the latter downwards, as is shown in Figure 2.

10 15 Figure 2 shows an enlarged view of the filler cap 5 of the flexible bag 3 and shows how

fluid can be introduced into the bag 3 via the filler tube 12 by pushing down the shut-off valve 10. During this operation air is able to escape from the space located between the bag 3 and the outer container 2 via ventilation passage 12' in filler tube 12. Furthermore, an internal pressure of, for example, 2 bar can be applied in the outer container 2 via the vent opening 12', for a fill pressure in the bag 3 of approximately 1 bar if the fluid is beer. In the filled state virtually the entire outer surface of the bag 3 is in contact with the wall of the outer container 2.

10 A recording device for measuring the flow rate and/or the pressure in the filler tube 12 is shown diagrammatically by 11. The device 11 can be a flow sensor or pressure sensor which is connected to a personal computer.

To prevent some parts of the bag 3 prematurely becoming trapped in engagement with the wall of the outer container 2 during filling, a fold pattern has been made in the bag in the embodiment according to Figures 3 to 6.

Figure 3 shows a side view of the bag 3 in its flat state, in which state air has been removed from the bag via the filler cap 5 and the dispenser tube 8 so that the bag is completely flat. The bag 3 has been made from a multilayer film which, for example, comprises an aluminium-polyethene laminate with a thickness of approximately 70 µm to 100 µm. In the embodiment according to Figure 3 four fold lines 13, 14, 15 and 16 are indicated, along which the film material is folded. A first central compartment 17 of the bag 3 and two side compartments 18, 19 are formed by the vertical fold lines 13 and 14. By folding the side strips 20, 21 over along the fold lines 13, 14, sealing lines are formed along the fold lines 13, 14, so that the fluid introduced into the central compartment 17 through the filler cap 5 is not able to enter the side compartments 18, 19. As shown in Figure 4, the folded-over side strips 20, 21 are held in place by adhesive tapes 23, 24 applied along the free edges thereof. The bottom section 25 in Figure 4 is then folded backwards out of the plane of the drawing along the fold line 15, against the mid section 26. In Figure 5 the mid section 26 is folded forwards out of the plane of the drawing along the fold line 16, against the top section 27, so that the configuration according to Figure 6 is obtained. The bag 3 folded in accordance with Figure 6 is rolled up so that it can be introduced through the neck 7 of the outer container 2. A filler tube 12 is then connected to the filler cap 5 and the bag 3 unfolds during filling, first in the longitudinal direction to give the configuration which is shown in Figure 4. The central compartment 17 is then first of all filled with fluid from the bottom up to the dispenser tube 8, the side strips 20, 21, which are held in place by the adhesive tapes

23, 24, being prevented from engaging on the wall of the outer container 2. After the central compartment 17 has been filled and the film has been distributed in the longitudinal direction over the entire height of the outer container, the pressure therein will rise up to a value at which the adhesive tapes 23, 24 detach or tear, so that the compartments 18 and 19 are 5 released and are then able to fill with fluid.

In this way relatively high fill rates, such as, for example, 12 litres per minute, can be obtained and a uniform increase in volume of the bag 3 is achieved without stresses becoming too high, in particular on the fixing lip 4 of the filler cap 5. What is achieved by 10 means of the uniform filling of the bag 3 in accordance with the method described above is that the bag 3 comes uniformly into contact with the outer container 2, so that the bag 3 is adequately supported when filled and is protected against damage.

For thicker films, which because of their stiffness unfold under higher pressures, the adhesive strength of the adhesive tapes 23, 24 has to be higher and stronger adhesive tapes have to be used.

15 Alternative film storage means for forming different compartments 17, 18 and 19 in accordance with Figures 3 to 6 will be obvious to those skilled in the art. For instance, the adhesive tapes 23, 24 can, for example, be replaced by adhesive or fusion welding of the film material. It is also possible to fuse the front and back layers of film material of the bag 3 to one another in the flat state, as shown in Figure 3, along interrupted or uninterrupted vertical 20 lines 13, 14 with a strength such that when the central compartment 17 has been filled the fusion seals 13, 14 give way under the pressure and release the side compartments 18, 19.

It is also possible to provide the bag with elastic in the transverse direction or to place the bag in an elastic jacket or sleeve.

Alternative embodiments of film storage means for uniform unfolding of a bag 30 having a filler cap 31 are shown in Figures 7 and 8. In this case the upper and the lower 25 section 32, respectively, of the bag 30 has been turned "inside out" so that the section 32 is located between a front and back layer of film material of the top or bottom compartment 33. In Figure 7 the upper compartment 32 will be expelled upwards on filling, after which the lower compartment 33 is filled. In Figure 8 the upper compartment 33 will be filled first 30 when filling the bag 30, after which, when a predetermined fill pressure is reached, the lower compartment 32 will be expelled downwards until the lower compartment 32 has also filled.

Figure 9 shows a further alternative embodiment where the material of the bag 34 has been displaced from the side edges 36, 37 indicated by a broken line towards the centre line,

so that side compartments 42, 43 and a central compartment 38 are obtained. The side compartments can be fixed in the folded position by glue points 40, 41. Depending on the flexibility of the bag 34, the glue points 40, 41 can also be omitted. After filling the central compartment 38 the parts 36, 37 folded double will be expelled outwards and the bag 34 will

5 achieve the filled configuration.

In the case of the examples described above the bag 30, 34 has always been placed upright so that the filler cap 31, 38 forms the highest point. It is also possible to fill the bag according to the present invention in the upside-down position, so that the filler cap 31, 38 forms the lowest point, the same advantages as have been discussed above being obtained.

10 Figure 10, finally, shows a graph of a flow rate determined using the device according to Figure 2 against time when filling a bag of 4 litres capacity with beer, the fill pressure being 1 bar and the pressure inside the rigid container being 2 bar. The bag was folded in accordance with the pattern that is shown in Figures 3 to 6. On filling the central compartment 17 the flow rate, after having been essentially constant, decreases sharply to

15 point A, after which the flow rate suddenly increases. This means that one of the adhesive tapes 23, 24 has detached and one of the side compartments 18 or 19 has been released. The second compartment is released at point B in the graph according to Figure 10, after which the filling process is completed relatively quickly. In the case of a perfectly symmetrical configuration of the compartments, points A and B will be coincident. By detecting the point

20 in time at which the side compartment unfolds by determining the pulse-like changes in the flow rate according to Figure 10 it is possible to determine that the side compartments have unfolded and that, on the basis of this, the filling process has proceeded in accordance with specifications.